



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Vireo philadelphicus in Cambridge, Mass.—On the 27th of September, 1894, a boy brought in a Philadelphia Vireo which he had just killed in the museum grounds. Looking through 'The Auk,' and the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, I find only three records for this bird in Massachusetts, viz.: Cambridge, Sept. 7, 1875 (B. N. O. C., I, 19), Magnolia, Sept. 18, 1879 (*id.*, V, 53), and Brookline, Sept. (*id.*, VI, 56). It seems likely that the vernal passage of this Vireo to its breeding places in northern New England is made to the westward of Massachusetts—perhaps up the Hudson River valley, where both the male and female have been taken in May, at Troy, N. Y. (B. N. O. C., V, 239).—WALTER FAXON, *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in Massachusetts.—Mr. J. W. Thompson picked up on the morning of Sept. 15, 1894, on the depot platform at Mattapan Station, N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., a dead Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). The damaged bill and breast showed plainly that it met its death by striking against one of the mass of telegraph wires that were hanging directly over the spot where it was found.—M. ABBOTT FRAZER, *Boston, Mass.*

The Winter Wren a Night Singer.—In the long list of birds that sing in the night I do not remember to have seen the name of the Winter Wren. That it sometimes sings on clear wintry days during its temporary sojourn in the vicinity of Philadelphia is probably well known to certain favored people. A bird of this species has for several years made the fastnesses of a thick hemlock hedge in my yard at Haddonfield, N. J., his winter home, and he sometimes favors me with a song in the early morning, even when the ground is covered with snow. Not content with this, he surprised me the other night, about ten o'clock, by one of his sweetest efforts. The song on this occasion was not so loud as that of more wakeful moments, but well-sustained for more than half the usual duration of the nuptial song, and then falling into a scarcely audible trill, as if the little dreamer had waked in the midst of his vision and, like more human sleepers, was reluctant to believe its unreality.—SAMUEL N. RHOADS, *Haddonfield, N. J.*

A Belated Mockingbird in Eastern Massachusetts.—On Nov. 25, 1894, I secured a male Mockingbird in good condition in a buckthorn hedge near my house. The weather was rough, with squalls of snow, but not cold. Previously, however, the thermometer had registered as low as 14° , with snow enough to make good sleighing.

The 'escaped cage bird' theory, which naturally occurs at once, does not apply here (unless braced up with a supplementary theory that the escape was remote enough to allow the bird to make himself over), the plumage and feet being in perfect condition.